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COLORADO
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

DC

STATISTICAL REPORT 1983-1987

W. L. KAUTZKY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Roy Romer
Governor

Colorado Department of Corrections
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W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

January 15, 1988

The Honorable Roy Romer
Governor of Colorado
136 State Capitol
Denver, CO 80203

Dear Governor Romer:

It is my privilege to present to you the Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Corrections. This report represents the Department's response to significant operating challenges posed by the current sentencing law:

1. The Department of Corrections was able to reduce the jail backlog from nearly 600 to 200 in January 1988.

2. Mandated staffing reductions have been resolved with the assistance of the Joint Budget Committee to prevent a legal challenge to the health and safety of staff and inmates at Buena Vista Correctional Facility and Fremont Correctional Facility.

3. Community corrections facilities are fully utilized at the budgeted level.

The Department of Corrections is fully committed to the Governor's Criminal Justice Proposal. It is our firm hope that the sentencing policies of the State of Colorado and their impact will be examined by the Criminal Justice Commission. Certainty of sentencing rather than length of sentence will reduce the Department of Corrections' competition for limited State resources and allow for appropriate investment in the State's educational resources and other areas which will serve the economic interests of the State of Colorado.

The Department of Corrections appreciates your leadership and support in addressing the challenges posed by the State's Criminal Justice System.

Sincerely,

W L Kautzky

W. L. Kautzky
Executive Director

WLK/11

FORWARD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of Planning and Analysis is proud to announce the return of the Annual Statistical Report series since the last Annual Statistical Report in FY 1981-82. This office has gone through significant changes over the last five years, and hopes those changes will provide the Department with more timely reported client data.

This year's statistical report not only presents the client characteristics and system capacity for FY 1986-87, but provides the reader with a comparison profile of Colorado's client population and capacity changes over the last five years.

The client population data could not have been presented without the fine efforts of several key staff. The necessary computer programming was provided through the diligent efforts of Cindy Youngquist. The data sets were compiled and reported by Deanie Hearne. The design and report format was through the accomplishments of Brenda Tompkins and Gloria Hamlet.

This report has been printed and bound by the Colorado Division of Correctional Industries. Additional copies can be obtained from the Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections, Springs Office Park, 2862 South Circle Drive, Suite 400, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80906, telephone (303) 579-9580.

C. Scott Hromas
Director of Planning and Analysis
January 15, 1988

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SECTION I

INMATE POPULATION TRENDS

- o PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES
- o JAIL BACKLOG
- o DESIGN AND RATED CAPACITIES

PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES

The trend of adult felons sentenced to prison over the last five years has shown an overall increase. Since FY 83 the number of new inmates sentenced to prison, including sentenced inmates in local jails awaiting prison bedspace, has increased by 20 percent from 1,972 prison sentenced inmates in FY 83 to 2,375 in FY 87. Due to the presence of a jail backlog, the number of offenders received during the fiscal year is less than the actual number of offenders sentenced to prison during that fiscal year.

A common measure that reflects the rate of prison sentences is the number of inmates sentenced to prison during a fiscal year per 100,000 population of the state. The state population provides a common base to compare prison sentences over time. The commitment rate has increased from 63.4 prison sentenced inmates per 100,000 Colorado population in FY 83 to 72.0 prison sentenced inmates per 100,000 Colorado population in FY 87.

A measure commonly used to compare incarcerated populations is the average number of incarcerated inmates during a particular period per 100,000 population of the state. In FY 87 the incarceration rate was 131.2 inmates per 100,000 Colorado population. This figure includes the average number of inmates in local jails awaiting prison bedspace. The incarceration rate has increased from a 107.5 rate in FY 83.

The two rates, sentence and incarceration, are different in meaning. Many factors can be attributed to sentence rate changes. Some reasons for sentence rate changes are judicial shifts in the use of prison as a felony conviction disposition, shifts in age groups within the state population, and legislation that requires imprisonment for certain crime convictions.

Incarceration rate changes can also be attributed to many reasons but are more easily documented. The major increase in Colorado's incarceration rate can be attributed to longer sentences due to recent sentencing legislation that resulted in offenders staying longer in the prison system. The longer length of stay increases the proportion of offenders incarcerated per 100,000 state population. Moreover, new legislation has changed the parole process whereby the offender's parole date is now set by the parole board and not a parole mandatory date. This change has added to the average length of stay in the prison system.

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF
PRISON SENTENCE RATES AND INCARCERATION RATES
FY83 THRU FY87

FISCAL YR	PRISONERS RECEIVED	PRISONERS SENTENCED	SENTENCE RATE	AVERAGE INCARCERATED POPULATION	INCARCERATION RATE
1982-83	1798	1972	63.4	3343	107.5
1983-84	1903	2023	64.0	3570	112.9
1984-85	2100	2004	62.3	3586	111.5
1985-86	2180	2314	71.2	3813	117.3
1986-87	2302	2375	72.0	4327	131.2

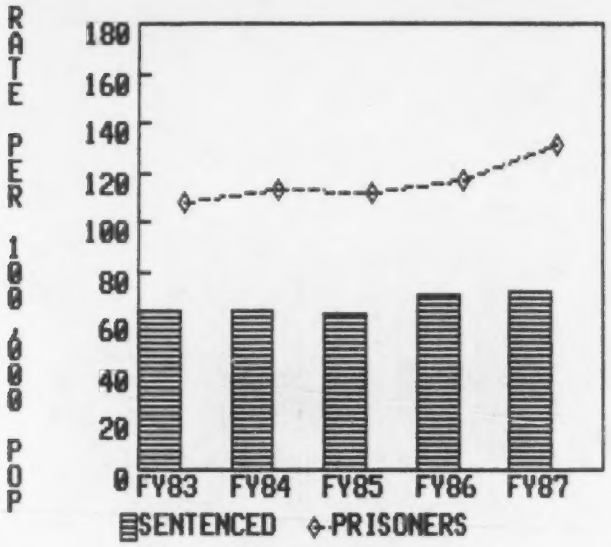
Note: Per 100,000 Colorado population. Rates may be calculated using slightly different civilian populations.

TABLE 2
HISTORICAL TREND
OF
JAIL BACKLOG POPULATION

FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION IN JAIL AWAITING PRISON BEDSPACE
1981-82	12
1982-83	202
1983-84	239
1984-85	176
1985-86	296
1986-87	451

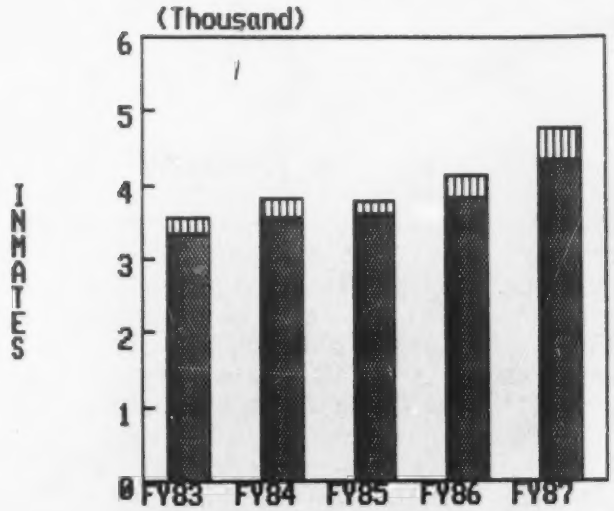
Note: DOC began tracking the jail backlog in 1982.

TABLE 3
PRISON SENTENCE AND INCARCERATION RATES



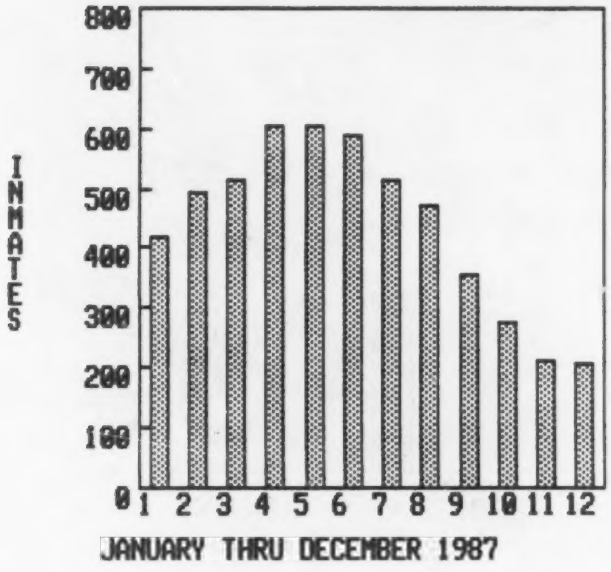
FY83 TO FY87

TABLE 4
PRISON AND JAIL BACKLOG POPULATION



FY83 TO FY87 INMATE FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE

TABLE 5
JAIL BACKLOG END OF MONTH COUNT



CAPACITY AND POPULATION

The Department of Corrections managed the increase in inmate population through new construction, remodelling, double bunking, and temporary beds. On June 30, 1983 the Department had a rated design capacity of 2,641. As of June 30, 1987 the Department increased the rated design capacity by 206 beds and added 693 temporary beds. By April, 1988 the Department will have added 726 beds to the rated design capacity and 287 temporary doubled cells at Arkansas Valley Correctional Facility and Buena Vista Correctional Facility.

Capacity definitions used in this document are defined as follows: (1) Rated Design Capacity is the capacity of facilities as they were designed, to include permanent additions. (2) Rated Capacity is the design capacity, temporary beds, and community allocations.

TABLE 6
DESIGN CAPACITY VERSUS INMATE POPULATION
ON JUNE 30, 1983 TO 1987

YEAR	INMATE POPULATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	PERCENT OF DESIGN CAPACITY
1983	2899	2641	109.8%
1984	3110	2644	117.6%
1985	3187	2591	123.0%
1986	3374	2563	131.6%
1987	3914	2847	137.5%

Note: Inmate population figures are on-grounds count. Design Capacity excludes allocated community bedspace, ISP bedspace, temporary bedspace, and management control beds.

TABLE 7
DESIGN CAPACITY VERSUS INMATE POPULATION

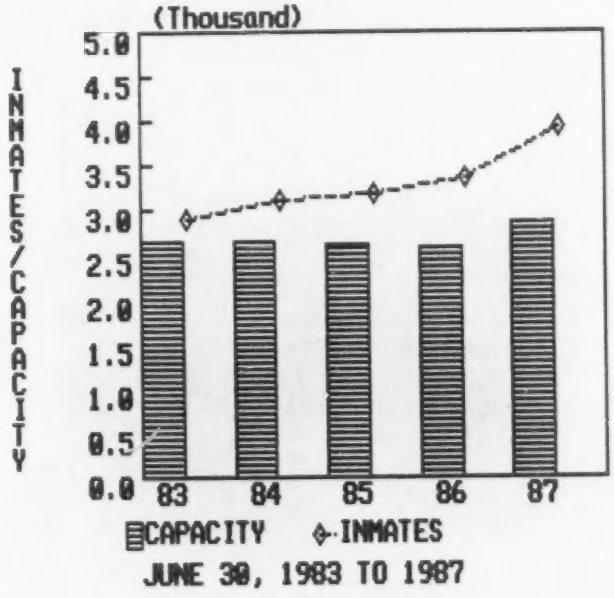


TABLE 8
RATED CAPACITY VERSUS INMATE POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

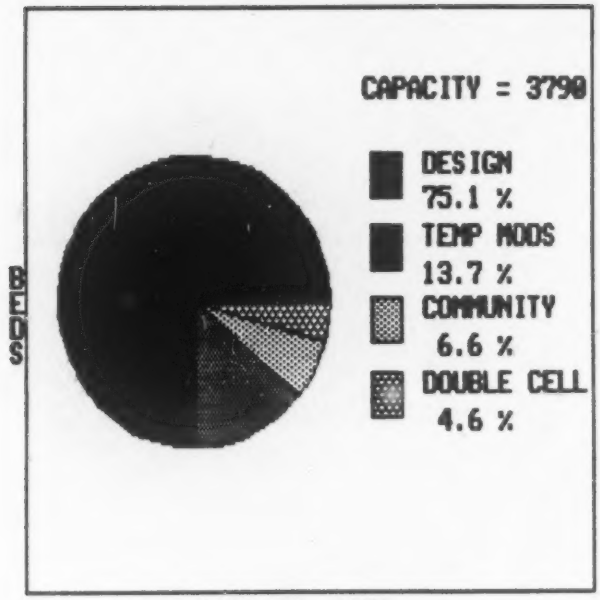
FACILITY	NUMBER OF INMATES	RATED CAPACITY	PERCENT OF CAPACITY
Territorial Correctional Facility	589	579	101.7%
and Reception and Diagnostic Center	121	120	100.8%
Centennial Correctional Facility	333	336	99.1%
Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility	384	384	100.0%
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	754	735	102.6%
Fremont Correctional Facility	580	574	101.0%
Pre-Release Program	82	82	100.0%
Four Mile Modular Unit	99	100	99.0%
Skyline Correctional Center	137	138	99.3%
Delta Correctional Center	119	120	99.2%
Rifle Correctional Center	119	120	99.2%
Colorado Correctional Center	100	100	100.0%
Colorado Women's Correctional Facility	135	124	108.9%
Columbine Center	28	28	100.0%
Community Contract Centers	319	250	127.6%
Intensive Supervision (ISP)	15	--	N/A
Totals	3,914	3,790	103.3%

Note: Inmate population figures are on-grounds count. Community capacity based on FY 86-87 allocations of 250.

TABLE 9
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RATED CAPACITY JUNE 30, 1983 TO JUNE 30 1987

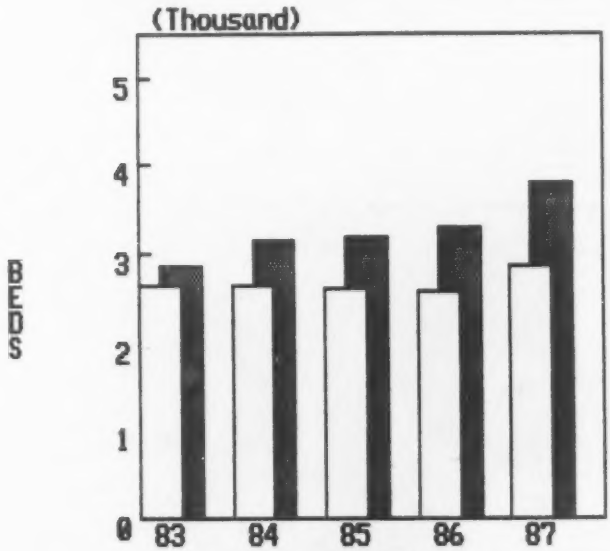
YEAR	DESIGN CAPACITY	TEMPORARY MODULAR/ DORM BEDS	TEMPORARY DOUBLED CELLS	COMMUNITY ALLOCATIONS	RATED CAPACITY
1983	2641	0	0	230	2871
1984	2644	284	0	225	3153
1985	2591	354	0	225	3170
1986	2563	427	0	285	3275
1987	2847	520	173	250	3790

TABLE 10
DEPARTMENT RATED CAPACITY



JUNE 30, 1987

TABLE 11
DEPARTMENT DESIGN AND RATED CAPACITY



JUNE 30, 1983 TO 1987

S E C T I O N II

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

- NEW RECEIPT AND RELEASE TYPES
- BY AGE AND ETHNIC GROUP
- BY COMMITMENT COUNTY
- INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
- BY LOCATION, AGE, SEX, AND COUNTY
- BY FELON CLASS AND PRIOR INCARCERATIONS

NEW RECEIPTS AND RELEASES

New receipts to the Department of Corrections are primarily new court commitments and parole revocations. Returns from appeal bond, probation revocation, and interstate transfer make up the remaining percentage of yearly new receipts. In FY 87 the Department admitted 2,302 offenders to prison. Due to the jail backlog of sentenced offenders in county jails awaiting prison bedspace, the Department received less offenders in FY 87 than were sentenced during the fiscal year.

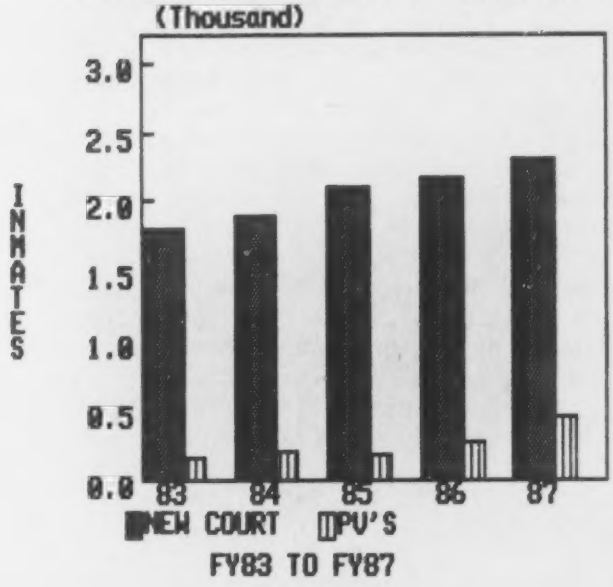
Since FY 83, the number of new court commitment receipts has increased 504, or 28%, from 1,798 in FY 83 to 2,302 in FY 87. The increase in new court commitments is compounded by a significant increase in parole revocations. In FY 83 the Department received 153 parole revocations while in FY 87 the number of parole revocations nearly tripled. Total receipts to the Department over the last five years has seen a 40% increase.

The total number of releases over the last five years has increased along with the growing population. Over the last five years the number of inmate releases has increased 22.6%, from 1,828 in FY 83 to 2,242 in FY 87. In FY 87 the total number of releases and number of releases to parole decreased from the previous year. This can be attributed to a legislative change whereby current parole release decisions are discretionary and not mandatory.

TABLE 12
NEW RECEIPTS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY83 TO FY87

FISCAL YEAR	COURT COMMITMENTS	PAROLE VIOLATORS	OTHER	TOTAL RECEIPTS
83	1798	153	37	1988
84	1903	210	43	2156
85	2100	172	22	2294
86	2180	268	57	2505
87	2302	449	42	2793

TABLE 13
NEW COURT COMMITMENTS VS. REVOCATIONS



FY83 TO FY87

TABLE 14
RELEASE TYPES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 83 TO FY 87

FISCAL YR	PAROLE	SENTENCE DISCHARGE	PROBATION	COURT ORDER DISCHARGE	OTHER	TOTAL RELEASES
83	1582	90	91	39	26	1828
84	1642	81	97	56	19	1895
85	1939	83	85	59	25	2191
86	2010	111	86	57	29	2293
87	1924	148	83	62	25	2242

NEW COMMITMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Since FY 83, the age of court commitments appears to be increasing. A slightly older population at admission is reflected in the data. The average age of commitments since FY 83 has increased over one year from 28.3 to 29.4 years of age. The percent of commitments 40 and over has increased while the number of commitments under 25 has decreased.

The ethnic distribution of new commitments has remained relatively stable with a slight increase in anglo commitments and a small reduction in minority commitments over the last five years.

The county commitment distribution has seen an increase in overall counties except for a decrease in Denver County and the remaining rural counties defined in the tables as "other".

Female commitments nearly doubled from 107 in FY 83 to 158 in FY 87, an increase of 47.7%.

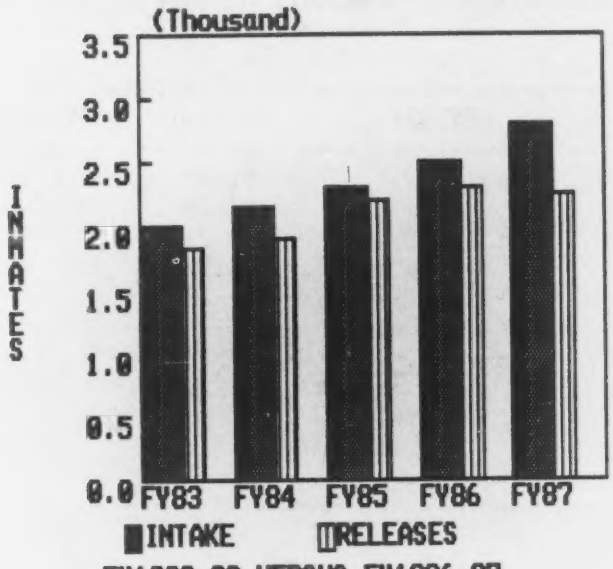
TABLE 15
COMPARISON OF ETHNICITY AND AGE OF NEW COMMITMENTS
FY 83 VS FY 87

ETHNIC GROUP	FY1982-83	PERCENT	FY1986-87	PERCENT
Anglo	942	52.4%	1244	54.0%
Chicano	444	24.7%	543	23.6%
Black	382	21.2%	473	20.6%
Other	30	1.7%	42	1.8%
TOTAL	1798	100.0%	2302	100.0%
Average Age	28.3 Years		29.4 Years	
Percent Under 25	40.4%		35.1%	
Percent 40 & Over	9.1%		11.3%	

TABLE 16
COMPARISON OF NEW COURT COMMITMENTS RECEIVED BY COUNTY
FY 83 VS FY 87

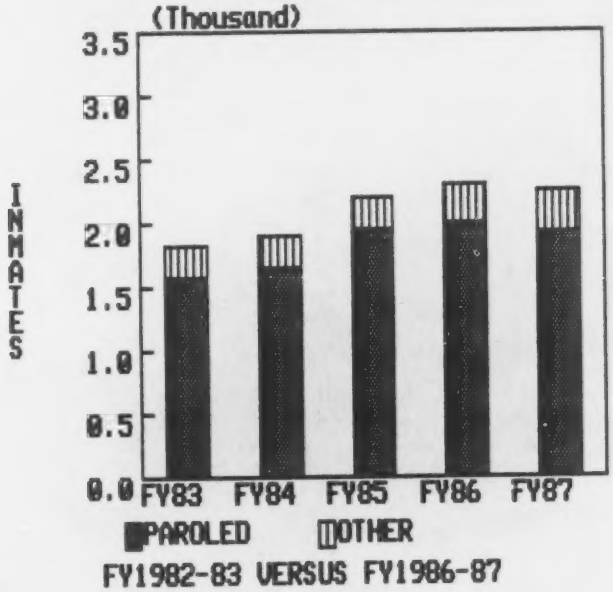
COUNTY	FY1982-83	PERCENT	FY1986-87	PERCENT
Denver	554	30.8%	571	24.8%
Jefferson	215	12.0%	280	12.2%
El Paso	208	11.6%	326	14.2%
Arapahoe	140	7.8%	190	8.2%
Adams	135	7.5%	202	8.8%
Mesa	71	3.9%	51	2.2%
Larimer	66	3.7%	137	6.0%
Pueblo	57	3.2%	86	3.7%
Boulder	46	2.6%	88	3.8%
Weld	38	2.1%	71	3.1%
Other	268	14.8%	300	13.0%
TOTAL	1798	100.0%	2302	100.0%

TABLE 17
TOTAL INTAKE VERSUS TOTAL RELEASES



FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

TABLE 18
NUMBER PAROLED VERSUS OTHER RELEASES



FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

Note: 'Other releases' include sentence discharge, probation, court order discharge, appeal bond, and deceased.

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In the comparison of inmate profile characteristics in Table 20 on June 30 of 1983 and 1987, the major changes are as follows: The average age for both male and female offenders has decreased, particularly in the female population whose percentage of the total population has increased over the last five years. This decrease in average age of the incarcerated population is opposite of what is occurring at commitment. The fact that the incarcerated population is getting younger while the average age of commitment is slightly increasing may be attributed to longer sentences given to violent crimes, which are more predominate in the younger population.

The ethnic distribution is relatively stable with a small decrease in the anglo population and a small increase in the black population. The number and percent of offenders who are incarcerated for parole revocations has decreased. A major shift in felon class percentages has occurred as the percent of Class IV's have increased while the percent of Class V's has decreased. The percentage of offenders from Jefferson, El Paso, Adams, Pueblo, and Larimer have slightly increased over the last five years, while the percentage of offenders from Arapahoe, "Other" rural counties, and particularly Denver County has decreased. The percent of offenders with prior Colorado incarcerations has increased by over 10% in the last five years.

TABLE 19
LOCATION STATUS OF INMATES UNDER JURISDICTION ON
JUNE 30, 1983 TO 1987

LOCATION STATUS	83	84	85	86	87
On-Grounds Population	2899	3110	3187	3374	3914
Off-Grounds Population	118	114	105	111	120
Fugitives	139	124	112	125	122
In Jails Awaiting Bedspace	259	332	233	478	590
TOTAL	3415	3680	3637	4088	4746

TABLE 20
PROFILE COMPARISONS OF THE INMATE POPULATION ON JUNE 30, 1983 AND 1987

CATEGORY	JUNE 30, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1983 PERCENT	JUNE 30, 1987 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1987 PERCENT
AGE:				
Average Age	34	-	31	-
Average Male Age	34	-	31	-
Average Female Age	36	-	31	-
ETHNIC:				
Anglo	1454	51.1%	1928	50.3%
Chicano	735	25.8%	967	25.3%
Black	619	21.7%	863	22.5%
Other	40	1.4%	72	1.9%
GENDER:				
Male	2731	95.9%	3627	94.7%
Female	117	4.1%	203	5.3%
STATUS TYPE:				
New Court Commits	2533	88.9%	3660	95.6%
Parole Revocations	96	3.4%	112	2.9%
Other	219	7.7%	58	1.5%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:				
Denver	844	29.6%	1047	27.3%
Jefferson	348	12.2%	475	12.4%
El Paso	324	11.4%	507	13.2%
Arapahoe	237	8.3%	303	7.9%
Adams	191	6.7%	289	7.6%
Pueblo	108	3.8%	162	4.2%
Larimer	107	3.8%	171	4.5%
Other	689	24.2%	876	22.9%
PRIOR INCARCERATIONS IN COLORADO:				
One Prior	528	18.5%	803	21.0%
Two Priors	130	4.6%	365	9.5%
Three + Priors	24	.8%	150	3.9%
No Priors	2166	76.1%	2512	65.6%

Note: Percent of total based on cases reported.

TABLE 21
PROFILE COMPARISONS OF FEMALE OFFENDERS
ON JUNE 30, 1983 AND 1987

CATEGORY	JUNE 30, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1983 PERCENT	JUNE 30, 1987 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1987 PERCENT
AGE:				
Average Age	36	-	31	-
ETHNIC:				
Anglo	58	49.6%	97	47.8%
Chicano	24	20.5%	35	17.2%
Black	33	28.2%	65	32.0%
Other	2	1.7%	6	3.0%
STATUS TYPE:				
New Court Commits	103	88.1%	192	94.6%
Parole Revocations	4	3.4%	9	4.4%
Other	10	8.5%	2	1.0%
FELON CLASS:				
Class I	2	1.7%	2	1.0%
Class II	8	6.8%	20	9.8%
Class III	11	9.4%	25	12.3%
Class IV	53	45.3%	111	54.7%
Class V	35	30.0%	37	18.2%
Other	8	6.8%	8	4.0%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:				
Denver	26	22.2%	57	28.1%
Jefferson	20	17.1%	26	12.8%
El Paso	14	11.9%	42	20.7%
Arapahoe	20	17.1%	14	6.9%
Adams	11	9.4%	10	4.9%
Pueblo	3	2.6%	4	2.0%
Larimer	3	2.6%	10	4.9%
Other	20	17.1%	40	19.7%
PRIOR INCARCERATIONS IN COLORADO:				
One Prior	22	18.8%	34	16.7%
Two Priors	6	5.1%	17	8.4%
Three + Priors	0	.0%	11	5.4%
No Priors	89	76.1%	141	69.5%

Note: Percent of total based on cases reported.

TABLE 22
PROFILE COMPARISONS OF THE INMATE POPULATION BY MAJOR FACILITY ON JUNE 30, 1987

CATEGORY	CCF	SMCF	CTCF	FCF	BVCF	CWCF
AGE:						
Average Age	31	31	32	36	26	31
ETHNIC:						
Anglo	47.2%	41.5%	52.0%	42.1%	54.7%	46.8%
Chicano	28.6%	28.0%	25.2%	27.5%	25.8%	16.5%
Black	21.9%	28.0%	20.9%	28.7%	17.7%	32.4%
Other	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	4.3%
STATUS TYPE:						
New Court Commits	96.5%	94.4%	94.7%	96.8%	95.5%	92.8%
Parole Revocations	2.3%	4.3%	3.9%	2.9%	2.5%	6.5%
Other	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	.3%	2.0%	.7%
FELON CLASS:						
Class I	9.9%	5.3%	4.7%	8.3%	1.7%	1.5%
Class II	12.8%	8.1%	9.0%	14.9%	6.8%	12.2%
Class III	32.1%	31.0%	25.9%	31.1%	21.4%	13.0%
Class IV	26.8%	37.4%	41.2%	30.0%	48.4%	53.2%
Class V	11.7%	12.5%	14.5%	11.7%	17.4%	15.1%
Other	6.7%	5.7%	4.7%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%
VIOLENT CRIME						
Violent Crime	54.5%	49.4%	47.3%	53.7%	43.0%	35.3%
Non-Violent Crime	45.5%	50.6%	52.7%	46.3%	57.0%	64.7%
CRIME TYPES:						
Person Crimes	51.0%	37.1%	33.2%	40.5%	29.0%	24.5%
Property Crimes	17.5%	27.0%	27.7%	20.3%	36.7%	43.9%
Drug Crimes	.9%	1.8%	13.6%	4.7%	2.4%	7.2%
Sex Crimes	10.5%	10.9%	4.4%	17.1%	10.0%	.7%
Other	20.1%	23.2%	21.1%	17.4%	21.9%	23.7%
PRIOR INCARCERATIONS IN COLORADO:						
One Prior	27.4%	26.5%	21.9%	21.5%	16.6%	18.0%
Two Priors	16.3%	13.2%	9.9%	10.8%	9.4%	8.6%
Three + Priors	5.2%	6.4%	4.8%	3.9%	3.0%	7.2%
Total Priors	48.9%	46.1%	36.6%	36.2%	29.0%	33.8%

Note: Percent of total based on cases reported.
- CCF = Centennial Correctional Facility
- SMCF = Shadow Mountain Correctional Facility
- CTCF = Colorado Territorial Correctional Facility
- FCF = Fremont Correctional Facility
- BVCF = Buena Vista Correctional Facility
- CWCF = Colorado Womens' Correctional Facility

TABLE 23
PROFILE COMPARISONS OF THE INMATE POPULATION BY MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY ON JUNE 30, 1987

CATEGORY	RCC	DCC	CCC	SCC	FMMU	PRE	COLB
AGE:							
Average Age	30	29	32	36	33	35	32
ETHNIC:							
Anglo	55.0%	56.1%	60.4%	52.6%	47.0%	50.6%	39.3%
Chicano	23.7%	19.5%	21.8%	26.3%	22.0%	25.3%	21.4%
Black	20.6%	22.8%	16.8%	20.4%	30.0%	24.1%	39.3%
Other	.7%	1.6%	1.0%	.7%	1.0%	0%	0%
STATUS TYPE:							
New Court Commits	98.5%	96.7%	93.1%	95.6%	97.0%	90.4%	96.4%
Parole Revocations	1.5%	1.6%	4.0%	.7%	1.0%	6.0%	0%
Other	0%	1.7%	2.9%	3.7%	2.0%	3.6%	3.6%
FELON CLASS:							
Class I	0%	.8%	0%	6.6%	3.0%	0%	0%
Class II	4.6%	4.1%	5.0%	20.4%	20.0%	4.8%	10.7%
Class III	30.5%	21.1%	22.8%	36.5%	46.0%	21.7%	10.7%
Class IV	44.3%	47.2%	54.5%	25.5%	23.0%	38.6%	57.1%
Class V	16.8%	23.6%	13.9%	7.3%	6.0%	27.7%	21.5%
Other	3.8%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	2.0%	7.2%	0%
VIOLENT CRIME:							
Violent Crime	47.3%	34.1%	34.7%	55.5%	62.0%	27.7%	42.9%
Non-Violent Crime	52.7%	65.9%	65.3%	44.5%	38.0%	72.3%	57.1%
CRIME TYPES:							
Person Crimes	38.2%	36.6%	31.7%	34.3%	45.0%	19.3%	35.7%
Property Crimes	32.8%	36.6%	40.6%	24.1%	26.0%	34.9%	35.7%
Drug Crimes	2.3%	10.6%	12.9%	8.8%	6.0%	12.0%	7.1%
Sex Crimes	7.6%	3.3%	0%	21.9%	13.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Other	19.1%	12.9%	14.8%	10.9%	10.0%	30.2%	17.9%
PRIOR INCARCERATIONS IN COLORADO:							
One Prior	22.9%	14.6%	21.8%	20.4%	20.0%	25.3%	21.4%
Two Priors	2.3%	8.1%	3.0%	3.6%	3.0%	9.6%	3.6%
Three + Priors	2.3%	.8%	1.0%	.7%	4.0%	6.0%	3.6%
Total Priors	27.5%	23.5%	25.8%	24.7%	27.0%	40.9%	28.6%

Note: Percent of total based on cases reported.
RCC = Rifle Correctional Center
DCC = Delta Correctional Center
CCC = Colorado Correctional Center
SCC = Skyline Correctional Ctr.
FMMU = Four-Mile Modular Unit
PRE = Pre-Release
COLB = Columbine Center

S E C T I O N III

INMATE SENTENCE TRENDS

- o NEW COMMITMENTS
- o BY CLASS OF FELON
- o BY OFFENSE TYPES
- o BY SENTENCE LENGTH
- o INCARCERATED POPULATION
- o BY OFFENSE TYPES
- o BY CLASS OF FELON

COURT COMMITMENT SENTENCE DATA

Over the last five years major changes have occurred in the proportion of Class 4 and Class 5 felons. In FY 83 the Department received 42.9 percent Class 4 felonies of the total court commitments while in FY 87 that percentage increased to 53.3 percent. Conversely, the percentage of Class 5 felons decreased from 32.1 percent in FY 83 to 19.3 percent in FY 87. The increase in Class 4 felons has most notably been in sex offenses, drug abuse, and inchoate offenses for violent crime.

Sentence lengths for felon classes have nearly doubled over the last five years. This is the result of new legislation passed in 1985 that doubled the upper end of the presumptive sentence range for Class 2 through Class 5 felons and increased the time to parole eligibility for life sentences from 20 years to 40 years. Moreover, the new legislation changed the parole mandatory date to a parole eligibility date, reverting the discretion back to the State Parole Board. The parole legislation alone has been estimated to increase the overall length of stay by 25 percent.

In FY 83 the average sentence given for Class 2 through Class 5 felonies sentenced to prison was 46.8 months. In FY 87 that average sentence length almost doubled to 86.4 months. With the increase in new court commitments, the doubling of sentence lengths, and the return of parole board discretion, the Division of Criminal Justice projects 8,584 inmates by the end of 1990.

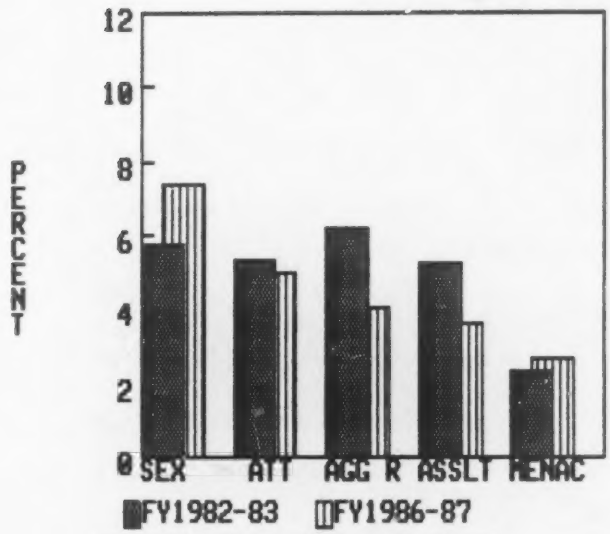
TABLE 24
NEW COMMITMENTS FELON CLASS DISTRIBUTION
FY1982-83 VS FY1986-87

CLASS OF FELON	FY1982-83 NUMBER	FY1982-83 PERCENT	FY1986-87 NUMBER	FY1986-87 PERCENT
I	26	1.5%	24	1.0%
II	60	3.3%	103	4.5%
III	346	19.2%	478	20.8%
IV	771	42.9%	1226	53.3%
V	577	32.1%	445	19.3%
OTHER	18	1.0%	26	1.1%
TOTALS	1798	100.0%	2302	100.0%

TABLE 25
COMPARISON OF NEW COURT COMMITMENT MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
FY 83 VS FY 87

OFFENSES	FY1982-83 NUMBER	FY1986-87 NUMBER	PERCENT CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIME:			
1st Degree Murder	25	24	-4.0%
2nd Degree Murder	34	42	23.5%
Manslaughter	27	27	--
Vehicular Homicide	13	21	61.5%
Negligent Homicide	0	3	300.0%
Aggravated Robbery	112	93	-16.9%
Simple Robbery	71	60	-15.5%
Kidnapping	7	28	300.0%
Assaults	94	82	-12.8%
Sexual Assault	103	167	62.1%
Att/Consp/Acc to Violent Crimes	96	116	20.8%
Vehicular Assault	7	16	128.6%
Menacing	42	63	50.0%
Arson	3	6	100.0%
Weapons/Explosives	12	14	16.7%
Child Abuse	8	8	--
Extortion	1	3	200.0%
Sex Offender Act	0	1	100.0%
Misdemeanors	3	0	-300.0%
Sub-Totals	658	774	17.6%
NON-VIOLENT CRIME:			
Burglary	271	334	23.2%
Trespassing	101	100	-1.0%
Theft	197	263	33.5%
Att/Consp/Acc to Non-Violent Crimes	253	325	28.4%
MV Theft	27	46	70.4%
Forgery	78	96	23.1%
Fraud	22	36	63.6%
Embezzlement	0	2	200.0%
Vandalism	14	10	-28.6%
Drug Abuse	104	182	75.0%
Courts/Corrections	8	4	-100.0%
Family Crimes	9	17	88.8%
Traffic	13	41	215.4%
Misdemeanor	9	0	-900.0%
Escape/Contraband	26	45	73.1%
Miscellaneous	8	27	237.5%
Sub-Totals	1140	1528	34.0%
Totals	1798	2302	28.0%

TABLE 26
TOP FIVE VIOLENT COMMITMENT CRIMES

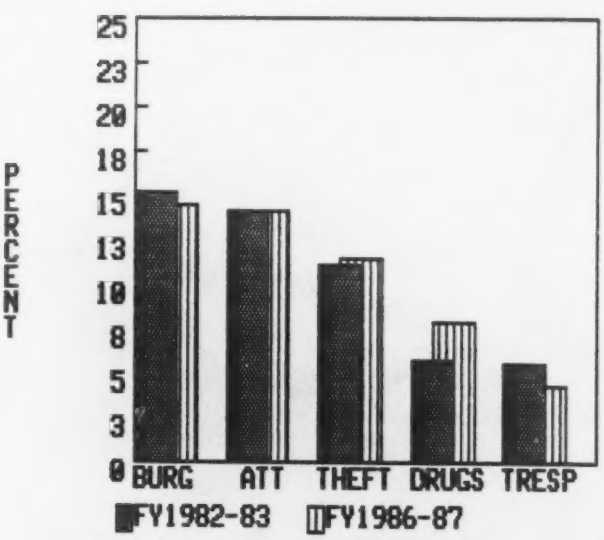


FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

KEY:

Sex.....Sex Crimes
Att.....Att/Occ/Consp
Agg.R.....Agg Robbery
Asslt.....Assault
Menac.....Menacing

TABLE 27
TOP FIVE NON-VIOLENT COMMITMENT CRIMES



FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

KEY:

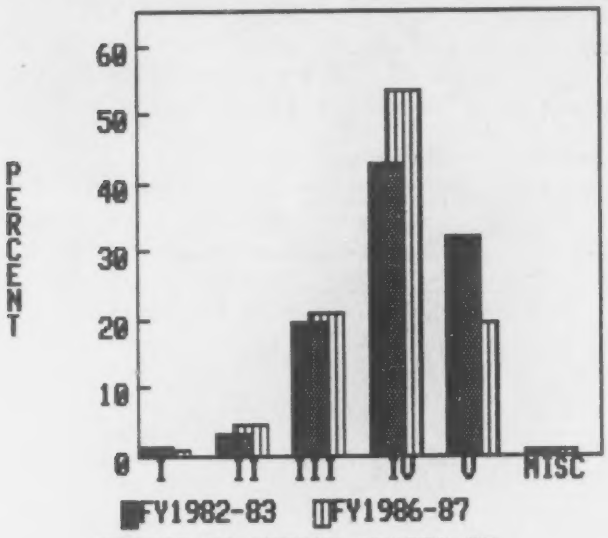
Burg.....Burglary
Att.....Att/Acc/Consp
Theft.....Theft
Drugs.....Drug Crimes
Tresp.....Trespassing

TABLE 28
MOST PREVALENT COMMITMENT OFFENSES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF SENTENCE GIVEN IN YEARS FY1982-83 VS FY1986-87

OFFENSE	FY1982-83 NUMBER	FY1982-83 AVG SENTENCE (YEARS)	FY1986-87 NUMBER	FY1986-87 AVG SENTENCE (YEARS)
CLASS II				
2nd Degree Murder	34	13.8	35	23.2
1st Sexual Assault	10	14.2	18	27.7
All Class II	60	13.6	84	25.3
CLASS III				
2nd Burg/Dwelling	88	5.6	83	10.9
Aggravated Robbery	106	6.7	67	14.3
Drug Abuse	41	4.9	38	9.1
1st Degree Assault	27	8.0	18	12.8
1st Sexual Assault	25	8.8	14	13.9
All Class III	339	6.4	316	11.2
CLASS IV				
2nd Degree Burglary	157	3.5	138	6.9
Theft	156	3.1	105	6.3
Robbery	66	3.9	40	7.1
2nd Degree Assault	63	3.2	34	7.1
2nd Degree Forgery	64	3.2	40	5.9
Drug Abuse	29	3.0	28	6.3
Sex Asslt on Child	40	3.9	32	4.8
Manslaughter	27	3.9	20	7.9
All Class IV	742	3.4	832	5.7
CLASS V				
Crim Trespassing	97	1.9	89	3.7
Menacing	40	2.0	46	4.0
Drug Abuse	29	1.6	26	3.4
All Class V	562	2.0	381	3.3
Totals	1703	3.9	1613	7.2

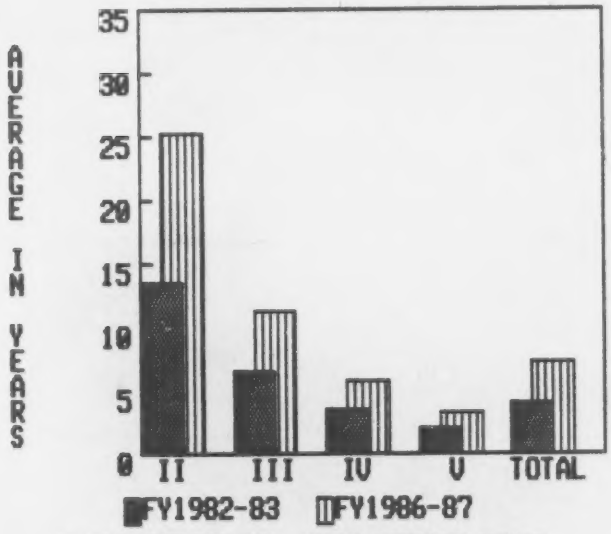
Note: FY 83 data based on legislation passed in 1979.
FY 87 data based on legislation passed in 1985.

TABLE 29
COMMITMENTS CLASS OF FELON DISTRIBUTION



FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

TABLE 30
COMMITMENTS AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH



CLASS OF FELON FY83 VERSUS FY87

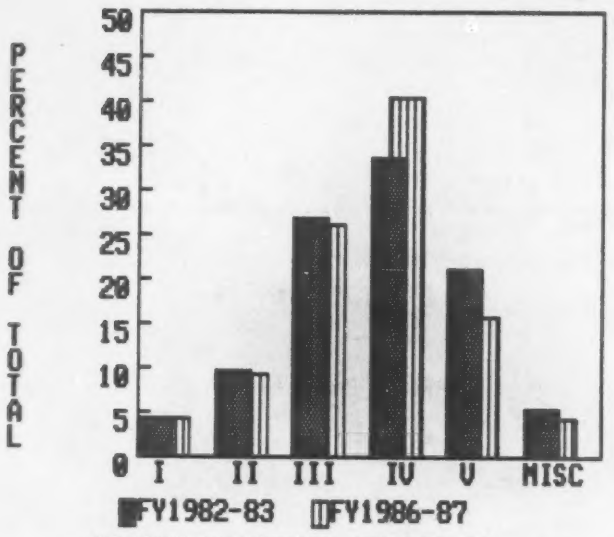
INCARCERATED POPULATION SENTENCES

As witnessed in the new commitment data, the incarcerated population class of felon proportions have seen the exact change. In FY 83, 33.4 percent of the population were serving Class 4 offenses while in FY 87 38.4 percent were serving Class 4 offenses. In FY 83, 20.9 percent were serving Class 5 felons, and in FY 87 15.5 percent were serving class 5 felons.

TABLE 31
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATIONS MOST SERIOUS OFFENSES
JUNE 30, 1983 VS JUNE 30, 1987

OFFENSES	JUNE 30, 1983 NUMBER	JUNE 30, 1987 NUMBER	PERCENT CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIME:			
1st Degree Murder	143	180	26%
2nd Degree Murder	148	188	27%
Manslaughter	48	45	-6%
Vehicular Homicide	15	29	93%
Aggravated Robbery	312	311	0%
Simple Robbery	130	136	5%
Kidnapping	26	53	104%
Assaults	164	205	25%
Sexual Assault	273	404	48%
Vehicular Assault	5	12	140%
Menacing	48	71	48%
Arson	6	3	-50%
Weapons/Explosives	14	13	-7%
Child Abuse	12	25	108%
Extortion	2	2	0%
Sub-Totals	1,346	1,677	25%
NON-VIOLENT CRIME:			
Burglary	430	539	25%
Trespassing	103	129	25%
Theft	211	302	43%
MV Theft	28	36	29%
Forgery	51	125	145%
Fraud	10	31	210%
Vandalism	10	11	10%
Drug Abuse	91	192	111%
Family Crimes	9	16	78%
Traffic	9	22	144%
Escape	112	130	16%
Sub-Totals	1,064	1,533	44%
Att/Consp/Acc	312	430	38%
Other/Unknown	177	191	8%
Totals	2,899	3,831	32%

TABLE 32
INMATE CLASS OF FELON DISTRIBUTION



FY1982-83 VERSUS FY1986-87

SECTION IV

PAROLE POPULATION

- ACTIVE CASELOADS
- PAROLE REGION RELEASES
- PAROLE PROFILE

PAROLE POPULATION

The Division of Community Services is responsible for community corrections and field services. The Department has approximately 10% of the inmate population in community corrections. Field services is made up of domestic parole, interstate parole, and interstate probation. This represents the active caseload of field services. Other areas of responsibility involve the inactive caseload, which is made up of interstate compact cases and administrative cases. The following table shows the active caseload and community corrections clients over the last five years. The most notable change in field service population is the reduction of domestic parole from 1986 to 1987. This reduction should not be considered a long term trend since new legislation has increased the parole period from a one or three year maximum parole period to a five year maximum parole period. It is anticipated that in 1988 the domestic parole count will increase over 1987.

TABLE 33
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
ACTIVE CASELOAD AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENTS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1983 TO 1987

YEAR	DOMESTIC PAROLE	INTERSTATE PAROLE	INTERSTATE PROBATION	COMMUNITY CLIENTS	TOTAL
1983	1,411	267	983	226	2,887
1984	1,547	265	1,025	214	3,051
1985	1,883	305	938	240	3,366
1986	1,945	297	969	355	3,566
1987	1,758	274	957	334	3,323

TABLE 34
PAROLE REGION RELEASES
FY 83 VERSUS FY 87

PAROLE REGION	FY 82-83	FY 86-87	PERCENT INCREASE
Denver	654	710	8.6%
Northeast	344	534	55.2%
Southeast	239	309	29.3%
Western	102	134	31.4%
Out-State	184	237	28.8%
Other	59	0	--
Total	1582	1924	21.6%

TABLE 35
PROFILE OF THE DOMESTIC PAROLE POPULATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1987

CATEGORY	JUNE 30, 1987 NUMBER	PERCENT
AGE:		
Average Age	33	--
Average Male Age	32	--
Average Female Age	36	--
ETHNIC:		
Anglo	987	56.4%
Chicano	409	23.4%
Black	319	18.2%
Other	36	2.0%
GENDER:		
Male	1,656	94.7%
Female	93	5.3%
FELON CLASS:		
Class I	23	1.3%
Class II	67	3.8%
Class III	266	15.2%
Class IV	819	46.8%
Class V	465	26.6%
Other	111	6.3%
CRIME TYPES:		
Person Crimes	516	29.5%
Property Crimes	910	52.0%
Drug Crimes	99	5.7%
Sex Crimes	129	7.4%
Other	95	5.4%
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT:		
Denver	412	23.6%
Jefferson	195	11.1%
El Paso	209	11.9%
Arapahoe	138	7.9%
Adams	157	9.0%
Pueblo	79	4.5%
Larimer	110	6.3%
Other	447	25.6%

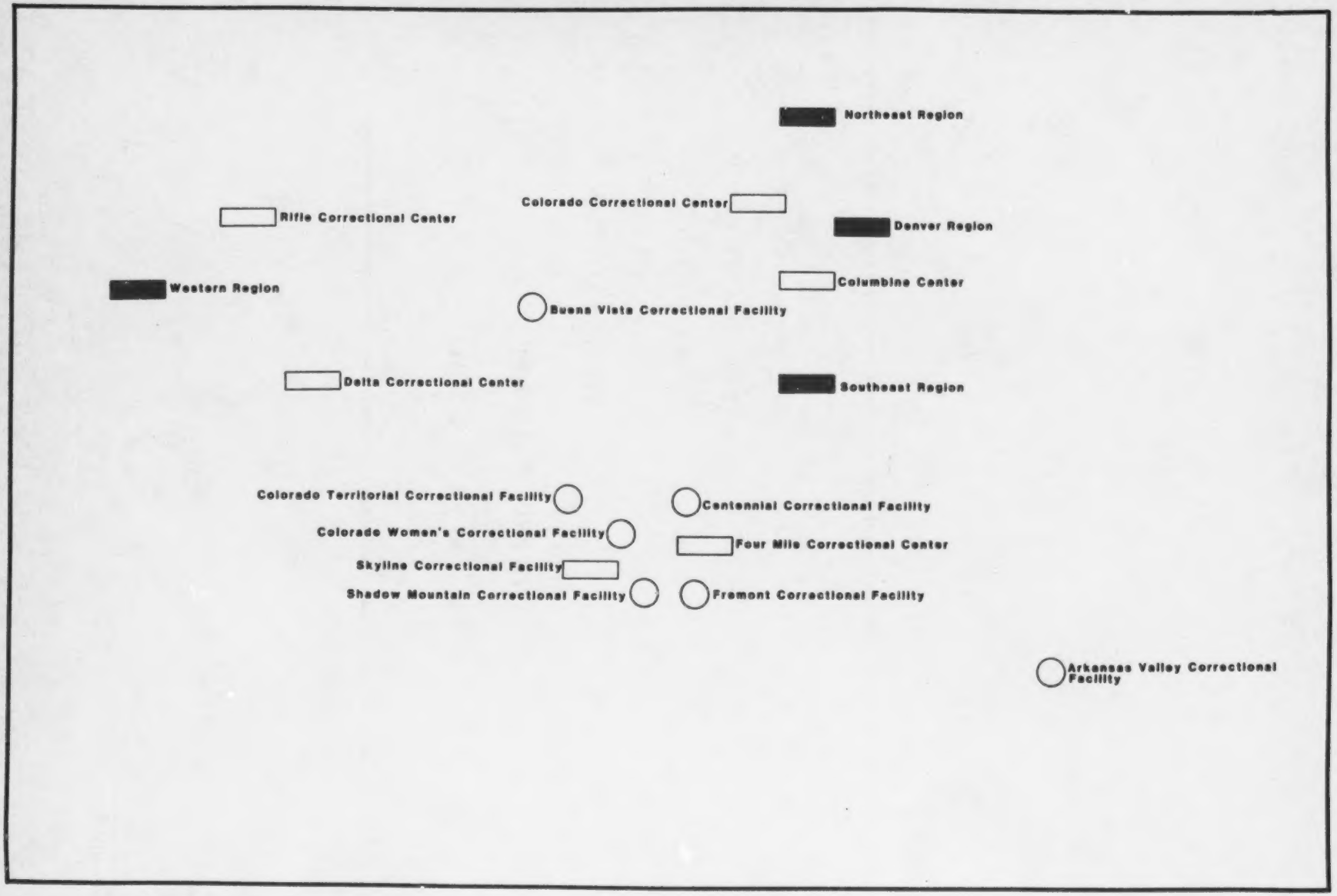
Note: Percent of total based on cases reported.

SECTION V

INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS

- FACILITY LOCATIONS
- STAFFING PATTERNS
- CLASSIFICATION
- ESCAPES AND INCIDENTS
- CLIENT COSTS

DEPARTMENT FACILITIES



MAJOR FACILITY

MINIMUM CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

PAROLE OFFICES

Parole Sub-Offices and Contract Centers Are Not Shown

TABLE 36
DEPARTMENT SECURITY AND HOUSING STAFFING PATTERNS
AS OF 11/18/87

FACILITY	SECURITY STAFF	SECURITY STAFF/INMATE RATIO	HOUSING STAFF	HOUSING STAFF/INMATE RATIO
Centennial	49.6	1/6.8	79.0	1/4.3
Shadow Mtn	27.0	1/14.2	68.4	1/5.6
Territorial	58.0	1/11.6	73.4	1/9.1
Fremont	68.7	1/10.8	44.0	1/16.9
Buena Vista	31.0	1/24.3	66.6	1/11.3
Arkansas Vly	67.0	1/11.0	104.0	1/7.9
Colo Womens'	10.5	1/15.2	16.7	1/9.6
Delta Center	N/A	N/A	16.0	1/7.5
Rifle Center	N/A	N/A	15.0	1/8.0
Skyline Center	N/A	N/A	18.5	1/7.5
Colorado Ctr	N/A	N/A	19.0	1/5.9
Columbine	N/A	N/A	8.4	1/3.3
Totals	311.8	1/13.8	492.9	1/8.7

TABLE 37
COMPARISON OF INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATIONS
ON JUNE 30, 1983 TO 1987

CLASSIFICATION LEVEL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Maximum/Ad Seg	2.1%	2.6%	6.1%	5.7%	6.1%
Close	36.5%	34.8%	18.0%	14.5%	9.9%
Medium	25.5%	25.7%	45.1%	48.1%	51.9%
Minimum	25.9%	26.5%	20.8%	16.4%	21.5%
Community	10.0%	10.4%	10.1%	15.3%	10.6%

TABLE 38
DEPARTMENTAL ESCAPES
1983-1987

FACILITY	SECURITY	83	84	85	86	87
Centennial Corr Facility	Maximum	0	0	0	0	1*
Shadow Mountain Corr Fac	Close	2	0	0	2	0
Fremont Corr Facility	Medium	0	0	0	1	0
Buena Vista Corr Facility	Medium	4	3	8	6	7
Territorial Corr Facility	Medium	2	0	3	5	0
Arkansas Valley Corr Facility	Medium	-	-	-	-	0
Colorado Womens' Corr Fac	All	0	1	0	0	2
Delta Corr Center	Minimum	11	11	15	6	4
Rifle Corr Center	Minimum	4	10	5	3	7
Colorado Corr Center	Minimum	17	14	8	12	20
Skyline Corr Center	Minimum	4	4	4	3	1
Four-Mile Modular Unit	Minimum	2	2	0	3	1
Pre-Release Unit	Minimum	-	-	-	-	0
Columbine Center	Minimum	0	8	13	7	9
Community Contract Centers	Community	126	131	132	134	171
Intensive Supervision	Community	5	5	31	22	15
Totals		177	189	219	204	238

* Escape from out-to-court trip.

TABLE 39
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INCIDENT SUMMARY

INCIDENTS	83	84	85	86	87
Inmate Assaults on Staff	23	15	10	9	12
Inmate Assaults on Inmates	55	53	41	49	44
Inmate Deaths by Murder	1	2	1	1	1
Inmate Deaths by Suicide	1	1	0	1	1
Natural/Accidental Deaths	4	2	3	5	5
Self Mutilations	41	33	47	30	30
Totals	125	106	102	95	93

TABLE 40
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
INSTITUTIONAL AND PAROLE COSTS
FY 1986-87

FACILITY	SECURITY LEVEL	INMATE COST PER YEAR	INMATE COST PER DAY
Centennial Correctional Facility	Maximum	$24,286	$66.54
Colorado Women's Corr Facility	All	$19,294	$52.86
Colorado Territorial Corr Facility	Medium	$15,888	$43.53
Fremont Correctional Facility	Medium	$16,108	$44.13
Shadow Mtn Correctional Facility	Close	$17,014	$46.61
Buena Vista Correctional Facility	Medium	$15,477	$42.40
Colorado Correctional Center	Medium	$13,297	$36.43
Delta Correctional Center	Minimum	$14,343	$39.30
Rifle Correctional Center	Minimum	$14,162	$38.80
Skyline Correctional Center	Minimum	$11,822	$32.39
Columbine Correctional Center	Minimum	$19,386	$53.11
Contract Centers	Community	$ 9,855	$27.00
Average DOC		$15,911	$43.59
Average Cost Per Male Per Year		$15,822	$43.35
Average Cost Per Female Per Year		$19,340	$52.99
Average Cost Per Parolee		$ 1,276	$ 3.50